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NOTE ON IRRIGATION

IN THE

JAIPUR STATE,

BY

THE CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION IN  
RAJPUTANA.

---

1904.

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PRINTED AT THE RAJPUTANA MISSION PRESS.

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### IN POCKET OF COVER.

Map to illustrate the progress made and what remains to be done.

Diagram showing graphically the annual expenditure on Irrigation—the Rainfall—the Area Irrigated and the Returns for the past 30 years.



## NOTE ON IRRIGATION IN THE JAIPUR STATE.

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1. **Physical Aspects.**—The general character of the country is tolerably level and open, although its surface is crossed and diversified by groups and ranges of hills and by isolated peaks—parts of the Aravalli range.

The centre of the State is an elevated plateau of triangular form, from 1,400 to 1,600 ft. above sea-level, with a gradual slope to the south-east towards the Banas River.

The eastern limit of the State is formed by ranges running north and south, along the Alwar border, and at places, cut up by numerous ravines; towards the north and west it is bounded by a broken chain of hills, an off-shoot from the Aravalli mountains, which occupy the apex of the triangle. The hills here rise to a considerable height, with a bold outline; and on the north-west, form a natural boundary between the sandy desert tract of Shaikhawati (or the country of the Shaikhawat clan in the extreme north of the State) and Bikaner.

To the south-east lies the more fertile soil of Jaipur proper.

On the east beyond the range of hills, near the capital, there is a rapid fall of some 300 or 400 feet in the first 2 or 3 miles, after which a gradual slope follows the valley of the Bangunga River to the Bharatpur border, and the country becomes more open as it spreads out towards the alluvial flats of the Jumna.

In the extreme south of the State the hills re-appear; and in the neighbourhood of Rajmahal, where the Banas River has forced itself through the range, the scenery is remarkable for its beauty.

Westward from the Jaipur city, the country rises gradually towards the Kishangarh border, consisting in great measure of broad, open, treeless plains, dotted here and there with hills.

The general drainage of Jaipur from the central table-land is to the east and south-east, though a few streams follow the slope to the north-west.

The total area of the State is about 14,465 square miles.

2. **Population.**—The total population by the last Census was 2,658,666, showing a decrease of 166,989 in the last decade; attributable to famine and sickness, which have been prevalent during the last few years. This is equivalent to a loss of nearly 6 per cent. only, which compares favourably with other States in Rajputana, and is doubtless due, to some extent, to the energetic measures taken by the Durbar to meet the distress.



More than half the population is agricultural.

**3. Rivers.**—The Bangunga, which rises near Bairat in the north and flows eastward for about 60 miles through the State, then passing through the Bharatpur State, falls into the Jumna.

The Sota and Sabi which rise in the north, then unite and flow eastward.

The Bandi, which rises in the hills about 30 miles north of the capital and flows south, joining the Mashī, which falls into the Banas.

The Banas skirts the southern portion of the State, and at the southeastern corner falls into the Chumbal River. It receives most of the rainfall by means of several tributaries.

Other rivers are the Gambhir, the Morel, the Dhund, the Mashī and the Khari. Their beds which are frequently of great width, are flooded only in the rains, and are dry during the hot months.

The Kantli flows north-north-west for a distance of about 60 miles through Shaikhawati and loses itself in the sand, as it enters Bikaner territory.

Storage reservoirs have been made on the Bangunga, the Bandi, the Sota and on many of the tributaries.

Supply cuts have been taken from the Mashī and from local nullahs where possible.

An attempt has been made to make use of the river Banas; levels were taken from where it enters the Jaipur State and a project was prepared, but unfortunately the Banas runs too low at the southern border of the State to admit of any good use being made of it in the Jaipur State.

**4. Wells.**—South of the dividing range, between Shaikhawati and Jaipur, water is found beneath the surface at a depth varying from a few feet (in low-lying land) to 30 or 40 feet; but in Shaikhawati, north of that range, water lies at a great depth, averaging from 80 to 100 feet. It is brackish in many parts, where the soil is impregnated with salt; but sweet water is found throughout the east and south of the State.

The only natural lake of any importance is the Sambhar Salt Lake. A few small jheels exist, but none that can apparently be made any use of.

**5. Agriculture.**—In Shaikhawati there is generally but one crop in the year, raised during the rainy season and ripening in October–November. The crop consists chiefly of *bajra*, *mung*, and *moth*.

In the north of Jaipur proper the crop of the rainy season is the same as in Shaikhawati, but a little wheat and barley are grown in the cold season. Towards the south and east the soil becomes richer and firmer. *joar*, Indian corn with cotton and *til*, are grown in the rainy season; while

in the cold season, wheat, barley, grain, sugar-cane, opium, tobacco, dāl and linseed are extensively raised. In the eastern districts rice of a coarse quality is cultivated to a limited extent.

**6. Rainfall.**—The average for the past 10 years 1891-1900 is 21.16 inches for the whole State.

In 1879 the average was 35.88 inches, while in 1877 it was only 10.66 and in 1899 only 12.72.

This shows how necessary it is to store all the rainfall possible, so that the bounty of good years may help to make up, in some measure, for the deficiency in bad years.

**7. Irrigation.**—Little appears to have been done in the way of Irrigation in the Jaipur State previous to A.D. 1868. Although a few small works existed here and there and in some villages of Jagirdars, tank Irrigation was carried on in a primitive way.

In 1868 the expenditure was only Rs. 227 on Irrigation. Since then the progress has been rapid and well maintained.

There are now 198 completed works and 2 in progress, total 200.

The total length of main ducts, which in width vary from 5 to 20 feet, is 751 miles and about 707 miles of distributaries.

The total outlay on Irrigation up to 31st August 1903 has been Rs. 65,12,061 and the total estimated return on this outlay has been Rs. 54,84,589. These are the totals of the annual statements supplied by the Raj officials.

A printed statement is kept up in the office of the Superintending Engineer showing the nature of each work, whether new or old, the drainage area, capacity, length and width of the distributaries, areas capable of being irrigated if the tank fills, the duty of the water (which is found to be on an average about 40,000 c.ft. per bigha, ( $\frac{1}{2}$  of an acre nearly), the total expenditure on each work and the total returns.

Returns are also kept up showing for each tank the amount of water at each foot in depth; so that some check can be exercised upon the amount of land that should be irrigated each year.

**8.** The State is divided into two districts east and west—a native official called Zilladar for Abpashi is appointed to supervise each district, with an establishment under him to look after everything connected with Irrigation, except the Engineering or professional part.

Each Irrigation work is looked after by one or more watchmen termed “Mahafiz.” These men are natives of the Jaipur State, and are expected to furnish a security of Rs. 25 each.

They are provided with printed books, in which the details of the area daily irrigated is approximately entered by the Patwari of the village. They have a simple uniform, consisting of a loose jacket and pagri, coloured dark-green, with a leather belt and a hatchet.

“Mohurrirs” are appointed to look after the Mahafizan of certain areas, and to check the entries in their registers and their work generally.

“Girdawars” go round inspecting larger areas, and supervise all under them.

Zilladars and Naib Zilladars go on tour occasionally, and are responsible for the whole areas and the establishments under them. They keep a journal, and show it on return from every tour.

At the close of the Irrigation season the irrigated lands are all measured up by the village authorities with a standard chain 120 ft. long, in the presence of the Abpashi establishment, and the results are compared with the daily registers.

A printed memo. called “*Parcha Khatoni*” is filled in and given to each Zamindar, intimating the amount to be recovered from him, and a copy is sent to the Tehsil for information. The amount is recovered in the same way as the Land Revenue is realised, by the ordinary Revenue establishment.

A book containing simple rules for the guidance of all concerned has been drawn up and printed, and is known as the Abpashi Code.

9. Water Rates.—The water rates in force are as under, and are uniform for all works, independently of the number of waterings given, viz., for ordinary crops for *Khalsa*:—

By lift 5 annas a bigha or 12 annas an acre.

By flow 10 annas.

For Jagir land double the above.

An extra rate is charged for the following:—rice, sugarcane, opium, caraway, indigo, lucerne, and tobacco.

The water is distributed as far as possible according to the quantity available, usually two or three waterings; where crops fail to come to maturity and good reasons exist, the Durbar officials make remissions according to circumstances.

The Irrigation season for the Kharif is during September and October, and for the Rabi from October to February.

It is optional to take the water. No guarantee is given as to the number of waterings which will be given. Each village is supplied in rotation, and if there is not enough to give a full supply, the Zilladar of Abpashi intimates the share that may be expected, whether full, or half share or less, according to the amount available.

Formerly it was the rule to insist on *Kyaries* being made, of not more than 40 ft. square with the object of economising the water. But

there were so often disputes as to whether *Kyaries* had been made or not, and it left an opening for so much dishonesty on the part of the Mahafizan as well as the Zemindars, that it was decided to abolish this rule. *Kyaries* are not now compulsory, but the water rates have been increased from 8 to 10 annas per bigha for Khalsa (= R. 1-14 per acre) and double this for jagirdars and others. The reason for charging them double is, because they receive also a share of the produce, none of which goes to the Durbar.

Share of produce how taken :—

For the *Kharif* crops in cash, viz., cotton, Indian corn, sugar-cane, rice, tobacco and indigo. For other *Kharif* crops, such as til, bajra, juar, moth, &c., in kind.

For the *Rabi* crops in cash for zira, opium, lucerne and vegetables.

For other kinds, viz., barley, wheat, gram, &c., in kind.

The cash value is determined by the Tehsildar of each district, after consultation with the village authorities. The share of produce varies according to the rules for each caste.

These details have been noted here, as they show the system in force in the Jaipur State, and the information may perhaps be useful.

10. The accompanying Diagram shows for each year since 1872, the expenditure on Irrigation, the rainfall, the area cultivated and the Revenue.

11. The Statement on page 7 shows the increase of revenue after the introduction of Irrigation, and the expenditure on Irrigation Projects in 9 districts in the southern and western districts of the Jaipur State.

12. In reply to the circular letter from the Consulting Engineer for Irrigation, drawing attention to the wishes of the Government of India as regards Irrigation in Native States, copies of the letters Mr. C. E. Stotherd, the Superintending Engineer, has addressed to the Secretary to the Jaipur Council (as noted in the margin), are attached, with a map of the State, to illustrate the progress made and what remains to be done.

From the preceding remarks, and from these papers, it will be seen that since A.D. 1868, Irrigation has been carried out with energy and systematically, and that arrangements, not only for carrying out works but for maintaining them in an efficient state and for watching the results, prove the interest taken in the subject by the Durbar.

Some large and interesting works have been carried out. To describe these would, perhaps, take up too much space in a report of this sort; but there is scope for much still to be done in the way of Irrigation.

Mr. C. E. Stotherd, Superintending Engineer, is fully alive to this, and may be relied on to do what is possible, as he takes a keen interest in the

subject and is ably assisted by the native Assistant Engineers under him.

All the proposals he has put forward for the construction of new tanks, in the Budget for the current year, have been sanctioned; Rs. 1,36,035 for new works and Rs. 16,228 for improvements in existing works, making a total of Rs. 1,52,263.

All this reflects credit on the State and on every one concerned.

There seems, therefore, nothing to call for further remark from the Consulting Engineer. The Jaipur Durbar knows what to do, and has in Mr. Stotherd a first-rate man to advise them and to supervise the work.

It merely remains to continue this liberal and enlightened policy, for which the State has been well-known; and in due course to reap the results which are sure to follow.

S. S. JACOB, COL.,

*Consulting Engineer for Irrigation.*

*March 1904.*

78723

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Statement showing the increase of Revenue after the introduction of Irrigation, and Expenditure on Irrigation Projects in the Southern and Western Districts of the Jaipur State.

No.	Name of Tehsil.	LYCOME BEFORE AND AFTER THE INTRODUCTION OF IRRIGATION.				Income.	Expenditure on Irrigation Projects up to Sambat 1955 or the year 1899.	Description of Settlement.				REMARKS
		Revenue for 16 years preceding the creation of tanks, from Sambat 1929 or the year 1864 up to Sambat 1935 or the year 1879.		Revenue, including water rate for 16 years after the introduction of Irrigation, from Sambat 1940 or the year 1884 up to the year 1955 or the year 1899.				No of villages newly inhabited.	No of new huts built.	No of new ploughs brought in the villages.	No of highlands of uncultivated land brought under cultivation.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.							
1	Toda Rai Singh	...	...	14,92,319	5 3	Rs. A. P. 9,16,629 10 6	Rs. A. P. 3,21,565 3 0	25	450	878	35,832	
2	Malpura	...	...	9,94,180	11 9	6,02,851 3 3	8,02,016 4 1	9	71	94	11,805	
3	Newai	...	...	1,21,723	13 0	30,608 0 6	23,622 9 3	...	...	...	300	
4	Sambhar	...	...	1,18,131	10 9	55,519 8 3	73,607 3 3	1	30	30	2,700	
5	Mozabad	...	...	3,51,211	11 6	1,26,279 15 6	3,46,279 15 1	3	195	316	16,875	
6	Phagi	...	...	3,26,601	5 9	3,13,157 13 9	66,261 1 8	1	30	50	2,000	
7	Kaleg	...	...	61,276	10 9	79,361 10 0	2,82,719 10 11	...	10	12	2,050	
8	Chaksu	...	...	4,16,695	7 6	2,66,625 10 6	1,32,938 5 8	1	40	50	4,725	
9	Jaipur	...	...	2,05,019	7 0	92,285 12 3	2,39,284 0 6	...	...	...	2,200	
	Total	...	...	25,30,973	8 6	28,50,679 5 6	25,55,351 8 8	40	829	1,160	78,187	

No. 1060.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL,

JAIPUR.

*Jaipur, 13th May 1903.*

SIR,

In reply to Raj Kaifiat No. 10, dated 16th March 1903 (Foreign Department), forwarding a letter from the Consulting Engineer, Protective Irrigation Works, Rajputana, on the subject of the storage of water for Irrigation, I have the honor to forward herewith a Map of this State showing how matters at present stand in Jaipur.

Referring to this Map, it will be seen that the areas coloured blue are those already dealt with, whose waters have already been impounded. These comprise some 200 completed works. The areas coloured red represent those for which projects have already been drawn up, are fully surveyed, and are ready to be commenced as soon as the Durbar wish to sanction them. These are about 50 in number.

For the remaining areas left blank on the Map, no projects have as yet been drawn up, but these areas are being steadily taken up for examination as opportunity offers, and many sites in them have been inspected though not yet surveyed.

It thus appears that although much has already been done much more still remains to be done.

The works already completed and coloured blue represent works carried out by Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, K.C.I.E., the Consulting Engineer for Irrigation himself, while many of the projects ready to be taken up and coloured red have been inspected and approved by him.

The existing works in the State also afford practical examples of how a variety of cases are best dealt with. It appears, therefore, that no difficulty is to be apprehended in carrying out the remaining works possible.

2. Referring to paras. 6 and 7 of the Consulting Engineer's letter recommending the examination of every catchment by the Local Engineer Officers, I would suggest that a small sum, say Rs. 1,000, be sanctioned for entry in next year's Budget to carry on the investigation and surveys of the remaining areas. The existing staff will be able to do this work, so that the only additional expenditure necessary will be on account of labour, drawing materials and similar contingent expenses.

When this preliminary grant has been expended and accounted for, a further grant can be sanctioned if found necessary.

It is hoped that this is all that will be required to carry out the recommendations of the Consulting Engineer for Irrigation, and I shall be glad to know the wishes of the Durbar on the subject in due course.

It is unnecessary to allude to the manifold advantages of the extension of Irrigation in the State, as the Durbar have already fully appreciated these, and a steady advance in Irrigation has hitherto always been maintained.

Proposals for works to be taken up and carried on during the coming year will form the subject of a future communication.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) C. E. STOTHERD,

*Offg. Superintending Engineer, Jaipur.*

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Copy of Letter No. III6, dated 19th May 1903, from C. E. Stotherd, Esq., Offg., Superintending Engineer P.W.D., Jaipur State, to the Secretary, Jaipur Council.

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With reference to the last para. in the report on Irrigation from the Consulting Engineer, Protective Irrigation Works, Rajputana, I have the honor to submit herewith the following proposals for the extension of Irrigation Works in the State, and to request the sanction of the Durbar for the entry of the requisite amounts in next year's Budget.

It is desirable that at least one work should be in progress in each district, and the amounts which it is proposed to budget next year on each work are the least which will enable the work to be economically carried on.

#### PROPOSALS.

Bund Hingonia (total estimated cost as per Kaifiat No. 1187, dated 7th March 1902, Rs. 76,854,) Rs. 15,000 were allotted to start this work in April 1902.

Nothing at all was allotted in this year's Budget, owing to other calls upon the Durbar.

It is proposed to budget Rs. 30,000 only in next year's Budget, to enable the main dam to be completed before the rains of 1904. The remaining sum required to complete the work will then be budgeted two years hence. The work is expected to pay a profit of Rs. 10,000 per year, and therefore as long as it is left in an incomplete state this sum is lost to the Durbar every year.

2. Bund Kali Doongri (Dabar Doombur, Tehsil Toda Rai Singh), estimated cost Rs. 44,757 as per Kaifiat No. 2610 of 29th May 1902.

Rs. 10,000 were allotted to commence work in April 1902. Nothing at all was allotted in last year's Budget, for the reasons above stated.

It is proposed to Budget Rs. 20,000 only on account of the work next year, and the remainder two years hence.

The same remarks apply here as in the case of Bund Hingonia and the minimum sum necessary to carry on has also been taken in this case also.

3. Bund Silney (near Naia Gaon and Soonderpura Tehsil Khatkar) estimated cost Rs. 12,564 only as per Kaifiat No. 2382, dated 25th May 1901. This is a small work costing only Rs. 12,564, but promises to be very profitable. Therefore it is proposed to carry out the work this year, and the amount required to be entered in the Budget.

4. Bund Lowarra (Tehsil Chatsu), estimated cost Rs. 11,200, as per Kaifiat No. 2156, dated 19th May 1903.

This is another small but very profitable work. It is hoped that the Durbar will also approve of its being carried out this year.

These four are the only original works at present proposed for next year's Budget.

It is hoped the Durbar will approve of the selection, in order that the progress in the expansion of Irrigation in this State may be maintained as hitherto.

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Copy of the letter No. 1230 from the Superintending Engineer, Jaipur State, to the Secretary to the Council, Jaipur, dated 3rd February 1904.

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SUBJECT.—IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE JAIPUR STATE.

In continuation of my No. 1988, dated the 27th August, I have the honor to refer to Raj Kaifiat No. 25 (Foreign Department), dated 19th August 1903, forwarding No. 814 R, dated 5th August 1903, from the Consulting Engineer, Protective Irrigation Works, Rajputana, asking what steps have been taken to carry out the suggestions of the Government of India regarding the extension of Tank Irrigation in the Jaipur State, and to report as follows:—

During the current year the progress of arrangements for the extension of Tank Irrigation in the State has been well maintained. A special grant of rupees one thousand has been allotted to meet the cost of the surveys of proposed new projects.

About 50 of these are ready to be taken up when the Durbar wish, and more are being surveyed.

An inspection of the map forwarded with this Office No. 1060, dated 13th May 1903, shows that although so much has already been done in this State towards the construction of Irrigation Tanks, much more work still remains to be done. Active steps are being taken to carry on this work.

With the exception of one small tank, negatived for special reasons, all the proposals for the construction of new tanks put forward in the Budget to be taken up by the State this year have been sanctioned *in toto*.

In addition to these proposals, and by the express instructions of the Durbar, the work of a large new tank, estimated to cost Rs 31,278, has also been taken in hand in the vicinity of Chatsu, where the recent series of seven years of deficient rainfall has been severely felt.

The total allotment for carrying on these works during the current year is Rs. 1,52,263, of which Rs. 1,36,035 is devoted to the construction of new works and Rs. 16,228 will go towards the improvement of existing works.

The construction of Irrigation Works in this State has now been in systematic progress for over 30 years, under the superintendence of Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob himself, and it is estimated that, at the present rate of progress, it will take a similar period to carry out all the remaining projects which are available.

The importance which this Durbar attaches to the work is amply testified to by an inspection of the amounts which have been allotted each year to the construction of Irrigation Works during the past 30 years.

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**Rangka-Pecha Committee.**

To evolve definite principles or rules governing the presentation of a turban to a Jagirdar on the demise of his predecessor, a Committee was formed last year. Record extending over the last 50 years has been collected. The Committee's report will be ready for submission during the next year.

**Receipts.**

Notwithstanding the poor rainfall and the visitation of locusts, the total receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 9,20,523 as compared to Rs. 9,12,737 as detailed in the subjoined table.—

Particulars.					1928-29.	1929-30.
Rekh	..	..	..	..	3,41,730	3,53,884
Chakri	..	..	..	..	4,28,281	4,43,404
Vaccination Fee	..	..	..	..	10,343	10,041
Hukamnama	..	..	..	..	1,01,877	77,051
Patta Dastoor	..	..	..	..	17,177	12,891
Nazar Dastoor	..	..	..	..	14,341	20,396
Levy of Chakri	..	..	..	..	1,059	863
Map Fee	..	..	..	..	148	484
Interest and fine, etc.	..	..	..	..	2,781	1,509
Total ..					9,12,737	9,20,523

The expenditure during the year under report came up to Rs. 29,679 as against 19,161 in the preceding year, the increase being due to several new appointments in consequence of the reorganisation of the Department during the year and the amalgamation of Hazuri Daftar with the Tribute Department.

**Outstandings.**

For the period ending Samvat 1985, approximately Rs. 50,12,294 were outstanding against the Jagirdars of the State. In commemoration of the auspicious occasion of the Foundation Stone-laying Ceremony of the New Palace, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was pleased to grant remission of all Tribute arrears in excess of the recurrent demand for five years outstanding against the Jagirdars holding estates of the scheduled Rekh of 1,000 and below, as stated in the Chapter I of the Report. These remissions reduced the outstandings upto the end of Samvat 1986 to Rs. 45,22,200.

**Jagir Levies.**

15 footmen of the Jagir militia not commuted to cash continued to serve at the Zenana Deorhi and Kapron-ka-Kothar as before.

### Court of Wards.

**Number of estates under Court of Wards.**

At the beginning of the year under report, there were 124 estates under the management of the Court of Wards, 10 were released and 9 were newly-taken under management during the year. Thus, at the close of the year, 123 estates were under the Court of Wards.



‘ it will appear when completed, is on view here on the ground, which  
 “all interested are invited to inspect after the ceremony. It is computed  
 “that the work will take about five years. It will provide employment  
 “on a large scale, and offer great educational opportunities to local  
 “labour in very varied places of building and construction, thereby  
 “contributing to the industrial benefit of the place.

“This day and this hour have been chosen as propitious for this  
 “inauguration ceremony by the Brahmins and they have found in the  
 “stars friendly assurances for the future. Your Highness’ subjects  
 “regard this as a good omen; and it is their fervent prayer that the  
 “imposing “RAJMAHAL” which will arise on these grounds hallowed  
 “by sacred ‘Mantras’ may be, for Your Highness, and Your Highness’  
 “successors an abode of unruffled bliss; and that the Providence, which  
 “has already attended you so bountifully, preserving you miraculously  
 “from danger and endowing you with a splendid family, will continue  
 “to guard and guide you, making you happy in the happiness of your  
 “people, and gaining for you that good name which is the best  
 “immortality of princes.

“Your Highness is now respectfully requested to proceed with  
 “the sacred ceremony.”

At the termination of his speech, Colonel Windham announced the following  
 boons under orders of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur:—

- “(1) As regards the landed nobility of the State, His Highness  
 “has decreed that “All estates of which the holder at the  
 “time of his death has alive to succeed him, a recognised  
 “natural-born son, or other male lineal descendant, shall, in  
 “future, be relieved of the temporary confiscation of the estate,  
 “known as *Zabti*.”
- (2) In the case of estates with a *Rekh* assessment of Rs. 1,000 or  
 under, all arrears in excess of five years’ demand of *Rekh* and  
*Chakri*, shall be remitted in full. This means that about 280  
*Jagirdars* will be relieved of outstanding demands against them,  
 on account of *Rekh* and *Chakri* amounting in all to about two  
 and a half lacs of rupees.
- (3) As regards the cultivators and non-agricultural population of the  
 villages, I am to say that all arrears of rental and miscellaneous  
 dues including *Khardi* and *Ghasmari*, outstanding at the date  
 when the Settlement took effect in each *Khalsa* village, are hereby  
 remitted. The amount thus remitted comes to a total of eight and  
 half lacs of rupees in round figures. This relief will apply to  
 agriculturists as well as non-agriculturists. But these remissions,  
 it must be explained, will, in no circumstances, be treated as  
 evidence against the *Darbar* or any other party for the determina-  
 tion of disputes relating to the tenure of any holder.  
 His Highness the *Darbar Sahib Bahadur* is also pleased to remit  
 one lac of arrears on account of advances made for the construc-  
 tion of wells and other objects in the famine of *Samvat* 1972,  
 and earlier years.



- (4) His Highness has been pleased to direct that the Mohamedan community shall be provided by the State with a suitable school, for which the Director of Education will submit proposals.
- (5) His Highness has been pleased to direct that one-quarter of a month's pay shall be given to all permanent employees of the State, including the Military and Police, who draw a salary of Rs. 40 a month and under.
- (6) A free distribution of warm clothing will be made to destitute persons without employment.
- (7) His Highness has decreed the remission of certain Bakiat outstanding to the amount of about half a crore of rupees

**Foundation of a New Hospital.**

On the same day (the 19th November 1929) His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur laid the foundation of a New Hospital near the Railway Station.

In requesting His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur to lay the foundation of the New Hospital, the Principal Medical Officer, Mr. Hayward, spoke as follows:—

“YOUR HIGHNESS, COL. MACNAB, LADIES & GENTLEMEN,

“You have been invited here to witness the Laying of the Foundation Stone of the New Hospital by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur and I feel that I shall be voicing the wishes of all of you when I say that I hope it will be known not as the New Hospital, but by a name which will always recall its connection with His Highness, who has so generously given it completely-equipped for the use of all classes of his subjects

“During the nine months that have passed since His Highness made his, if I may say so, extremely wise decision to hand over the partly-built Hospital to the Police and start fresh, we, his professional advisers, have had nothing but the most whole-hearted encouragement and support from His Highness and his Council. The Police Hospital, as we will call it, had been under consideration and construction some 12 years previously during which time ideas on Hospital construction had changed as a result of the experience of the War and also the water situation in Jodhpur had been fully investigated. Consequently, we doctors were extremely pleased at being given a free hand, and starting thus with a clear field, we were able last month to put up to His Highness in Council a cut and dried scheme, which I will now outline briefly to you.

“The site was chosen chiefly because of its accessibility from the city and the station, also because it was one on which work could be begun with the minimum expense in levelling and inconvenience to residents.

“The doctors, chief among whom was one of my predecessors, Major-General Sir Charles MacWatt, Civil Surgeon, Jodhpur, 1907-1910, then drew up roughly what accommodation they insisted upon having. This was then looked into by our architect Mr. Walter George who evolved the excellent building that is being started today. I am sure, Sir Charles will agree with me when I say that Mr. George

"has built what the doctors want for efficient running and has not insisted on having what he wanted for architectural effect. He has taken infinite trouble to meet our smallest wish and has done so with that skill which was expected from the man who built the Council Chamber at Simla, and which has resulted in a building which will be not only practical to run but also dignified in appearance.

"His Highness has been pleased to sanction 10 lacs for buildings only. This will enable us to treat 240 In-patients and more or less unlimited Out-patients daily. There are six single wards for patients who wish to pay for separate accommodation, of which one will be kept for those living in the English style, one for Sardars who prefer to live in the Indian manner, and four for other persons. There are also ample separate rooms for patients whose medical condition necessitates isolation. Screens will be provided in all wards for privacy when required. There are also 2 kitchens, one for vegetarians and one for non-vegetarians, with suitable storage rooms to overcome any interference with the Caste System.

"1½ lacs will be spent on equipment and we shall be able to perform treatment and investigations of all varieties. Operative, radiological, pathological and biochemical as well as gynecological and orthopaedic and even, perhaps, radium in course of time.

"The sum spent would have been larger had it not been decided that it would be more efficient and more pleasant for them to have a large non-resident staff rather than a smaller resident one. Consequently, the running costs will be Rs. 22,000 per mensem, apart from annual repairs. The staff will total 165, including four Assistant Surgeons, nine Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and 4 English nurses. We have decided that the bulk of the nursing shall be made by male nurses, except in the female ward, which total some 70 beds, where there will be female nurses.

"The advantage of water carriage are so obvious that one can only think with gratitude of the great Sir Irtab Singh who planted so many trees that the average rainfall here has increased so much that there is now enough water for this to be possible.

"I am also informed that His Highness has been pleased to order the enlargement of Kailana so that the reserve of water will be increased very greatly, perhaps, nearly doubled.

"Mr. Wilson assures us that the effect on Kialana will be only some 9" a year, so none of you need feel afraid that it will ever become necessary to come to us a patient suffering from thirst.

"In conclusion, I should like to emphasise the gratitude of my department which is the most obviously concerned one, to the heads and staff, of all those other departments who have made it possible for us to put up a cut and dried scheme, which His Highness could accept, in particular, the P. W. D. and Electrical Department.

"I now have much pleasure in asking His Highness to lay the Foundation Stone of the Hospital which is also the Corner Stone by which the health of the people, we hope, will be so greatly improved."

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur in reply said:—

“LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

“The scheme for the New Hospital of which we are about to lay the Corner-stone has had a chequered career. It appeared and disappeared in various guises, and then, finally, under certain compelling circumstances, took the shape, that has now been accepted, and will be given effect to, on the site where we stand. We owe Mr. George, the architect entrusted with the work, and who, I am glad to see, is here to-day, an apology for all the exasperating changes and trouble to which he was subjected in the matter, and which he endured with admirable forbearance.

“The interesting statement just made to us by the Principal Medical Officer, Mr. Hayward, has given us a good idea of what we are not to expect, and I think both he and Mr. George are to be congratulated on the attractive scheme which their combined talents and wholehearted efforts have produced. Mr. Hayward has referred in grateful terms the assistance he has received from his eminent predecessor, Major-General Sir Charles MacWatt; and a public acknowledgment is, I think, due from me to that distinguished officer, lately Director General of the Indian Medical Service, for the large measure of ripe experience and advice which he has so kindly placed at our disposal throughout.

“It is a matter of the greatest satisfaction to me that on a day pronounced propitious for the inauguration of my New Palace, the opportunity has arisen for the commencement of a building to be dedicated to the sacred task of alleviating sickness and the relief of human suffering.

“Would that the day had arrived to open the building for the immediate use of the Public! But the architect Mr. George, and the builder Rao Bahadur Shiv Ratan Mehatia, are keenly co-operating against delay of any kind; and I can assure you, the work will have my constant and watchful interest. It is my earnest hope and prayer that the Hospital may notably contribute to the successful treatment of disease and to the alleviation of pain; and that it may be a haven where medical science assisted by skill and kindness, will bring both health and happiness into the lives of the people.”

**Official.**

Mr. J. W. Young, O. B. E. Finance Member, State Council, proceeded on leave on 2nd November 1929 and returned on 25th February 1930.

Lt.-Col. C. J. Windham, Vice-President, State Council, proceeded on leave on 24th June 1930, and returned on 20th October 1930.

Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Narspat Singhji, Member of Council-in-Waiting, proceeded on leave on 24th June 1930 and returned on 27th October 1930.

**Political.**

Mr. A. N. L. Cater, I.C.S. relinquished charge on 21st October 1929, of the office of the Resident, Western Rajputana States, and was succeeded by Lt.-Col. R. J. Macnabb, I. A.

## CHAPTER II.

*Administration of Land.*

The number of Khalsa villages at the commencement of the year was 851. During the year, 7 villages, namely, Lambia, Pipalia, Gangalia, Odawas and Amarapura of Lambia Patta, Kuchipala and Gungrot ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) escheated to Khalsa, while Bhojasar was granted in Jagir to K. Kalyan Singh and  $\frac{3}{4}$  Shampura was granted in exchange of his share of Kalwa to Thakur Karan Singh. Thus, the total number of Khalsa villages at the close of the year was 857.

Khalsa Villages.

All the villages with the exception of the following have been regularly assessed at the present settlement rates:—

$\frac{1}{2}$  of Bar, Makarwali, Fateh Khera and Megarda of Bar Patta;  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  Moru, Nathalkuri, Shampura; Khivtana, Lambia, Pipalia, Gangalia,  
 Odawas and Amarapura of Lambia Patta; Kuchipula and Kalwa.

All these villages with the exception of Kalwa have been cadastrally surveyed and assesment is in progress.

The area of the Khalsa villages excluding villages Lambia, Pipalia, Gangalia, Odawas, Amarapura, Kuchipula and Kalwa, was 35,29,974 acres as against 35,46,765 acres of the previous year. The decrease was due to grant in Jagir of villages Bhojasar.

Area.

The total number of wells in Khalsa villages during the year under report was 10,100 of which 7,891 were of sweet water and 2,209 of saline water.

Number of Irrigation wells.

On account of insufficient and untimely rains, the Sawnu crops were below normal and at the same time considerable damage was done by locusts. Rent amounting to Rs. 17,67,790 was suspended. The Unalu crops were fairly good.

Agricultural conditions.

The area brought under cultivation during the year was 19,60,790 bighas under Khariff crop and 2,47,253 bighas under Rabi crop as against 20,33,259 and 2,88,889 bighas respectively of the previous year. Further details will be found in Appendix XVI.

Area under c

The total number of Cattle in Khalsa villages was 14,88,880 as against 11,28,151 as reported last year. The figures as compared with those for the last year are high and this is due to the fact that the figures for all the Khalsa villages were not received from the Daroghas. The districts of Phalodi, Sanchoore and Shergarh suffered from Cowpox and foot disease. Further details will be found in Appendix XVII.

Condition of Live Stock

The cultivation suffered loss by the visitation of locusts, but owing to the past successive good years, the economic condition of the agriculturists was fair. The fact that land measuring 92,190 bighas was given in Bapi against 7,511/7 bighas surrendered, is a positive proof of the prosperous condition of the cultivators.

Condition of cultivating classes and calamities.

The land revenue demand of the assessed and *latai* villages for the year amounted to Rs. 16,95,518-12 and arrears to Rs. 3,96,335-11-3. Recovery of

Land Revenue demand and collections.

Rs. 2,18,619-2-9 was suspended on account of damage by locusts, leaving a net demand of Rs. 18,73,235-4-6, of which the actual recoveries amounted to Rs. 15,68,940 as against Rs. 14,43,179 in the preceding year. The revenue of the department under various heads amounted to Rs. 17,12,800 as against Rs. 16,29,441 in the preceding year.

**Expenditure.**

The cost of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,73,561 as against Rs. 1,80,779 in the previous year.

**Attached Estates.**

The year opened with 179 estates under direct management and 35 new estates were added during the year and 63 were released, thus, leaving 151 estates under direct management at the close of the year. The revenue collected during the year amounted to Rs. 2,46,574 of which Rs. 92,290 were paid to Tribute and other departments and Rs. 16,683 to Jagirdars and their dependants for maintenance, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,37,600 at the close of the year.

**Taccavi.**

On the auspicious occasion of the Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony of the Chhittar Hill Palace, one lac of rupces out of the Taccavi arrears were written off. During the year, Rs. 8,969 was advanced as Taccavi Loans, and Rs. 700 as Irrecoverable Taccavi for repairs to collapsed wells. Rs. 10,443-10-9, principal, and Rs. 2,191-5-6, interest, were recovered on account of arrears and current year's demand.

### CHAPTER III.

#### *Protection.*

**Legislation.**

The following Enactments and Rules and Regulations were passed during the year under the report.—

1. Marwar Freedom of Religion Act	...	1929
2. Marwar Juvenile Smoking Act	...	1930
3. Marwar Specific Relief Act	...	1930
4. Marwar Contract Act	...	1930
5. Marwar Preservation of Ancient Monument Ordinance.		1930
6. Marwar Evidence Act	...	1930
7. Rules for the Defence of Impecunious Accused in Murder cases		1930

For a complete list of enactments and statutes in force in the State, please see Appendix II.

#### **Military Departments.**

The cost of the Military Secretary's office during the year was Rs. 31,047 as against Rs. 62,148/- during the previous year, due mainly to the abolition of the appointment of a Military Adviser.

Major Thakur Prithi Singhji of Bera, Military Secretary to His Highness was promoted to the rank of Colonel with effect from 21st September, 1930.

13 Cycle Sowars of the Military Cycle Corps were permanently transferred to Mehkma Khas during the year.

The control of Palki Khana and Nakkarkhana were transferred to the Military Secretary during the year and Killedar, Jodhpur Fort, was put in charge of these two minor departments. The cost of these two departments was Rs. 6,717/-.

The State forces at the end of the year under report were composed as under:— **Military Forces.**

- (a) Regular—
1. Sardar Rissala.
  2. Sardar Infantry.
  3. Transport Corps.
  4. Military State Band.
  5. Military Station Hospital.
- (b) Irregular—
1. Imtiazies, Najiban Captains and Ahmednagries.
  2. Corps of Cycle Sowars.

### Sardar Rissaia.

The strength of the Unit was 672 officers and men, the same as in the last year. **Strength.**

The cost of the unit was Rs. 7,14,329 as against Rs. 7,23,882 in the preceding year. **Cost.**

- (a) Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, G. C. B., G. C. M. C. *etc.* inspected the unit in January, 1930. He paid a glowing tribute to the war services of the Jodhpur Lancers in his speech at the Banquet given by H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur which appears elsewhere. **Inspections.**
- (b) General Beatty inspected the unit during January, 1930 and spoke of the unit as excellent and efficient.
- (c) Major F. Oswald, Military Adviser, Rajputana State Forces, Jaipur, inspected the unit in November, 1929 and July, 1930.
- (d) Major H. A. Garstin, Technical Adviser for Musketry Indian State Forces, inspected the unit in November, 1929.
- (e) Captain N. W. Powell, Technical Adviser for Signalling Indian States Forces, inspected the unit in October, 1929 and remarked that the unit was maintaining a satisfactory standard of Musketry.

During the year, 6 Officers and men qualified themselves, *viz*; two in Squadron Commanders' Course at Jaipur, one at Senior Officers' School, Barmalla (Kashmir), one at small Arms School, Pachmeri, one at Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore, and one at Small Arms School, Ahmednagar. **Training.**

86 Waler remounts were purchased during the year. **General**

At the Army Rifle Championship, Meerut, Major Hem Singh stood second in the shooting competition of mounted units of British and Indian Regiments. He also stood second in the shooting competition of all States Forces both Cavalry and Infantry, as well as in Class VII of the King's Medal Competition. For these competitions he was awarded medals.

A. B. C. and Head Quarter Squadrons moved to Gagarda for a fortnight during February, 1930 for Manoeuvres.

The construction of Head Quarter Squadron barrack was completed during the year.

### Sardar Infantry.

- Strength.** The strength was 794 in the Infantry and 73 in the Transport Corps, as against 792 and 73 respectively during the preceding year.
- Expenditure.** The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,65,569 as against Rs. 4,45,835 during the previous year.
- Inspections.**
- (a) Captain W. N. Powell, M. C., Technical Adviser for Signalling, Indian States Forces inspected the unit in October, 1929.
  - (b) Major H. A. Garstin, M. C., the Technical Adviser for Musketry, Indian States Forces, inspected the unit in November, 1929. He remarked musketry training to be very satisfactory, smart, keen and well turned out with plenty of life and interest.
  - (c) Major F. Oswald, the Military Advisor, Rajputana States Forces, inspected the unit in November, 1929 and July 1930.
  - (d) Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, G. C. B., G. C. M. etc., accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur inspected the Battalion in Lines in January, 1930 and expressed himself highly delighted at the turn-out and physique of the officers and men of the unit.
  - (e) Major General G. A. H. Beatty, C. B., C. S. I, C. M. G., D. S. O., Military Adviser-in-Chief inspected the unit in January, 1930.
- Training.** During the year, 10 men qualified themselves in various courses, *viz*; 3 at Small Arms School, Pachmeri, 1 at Small Arms School, Ahmednagar, 1 at Army Signal School, Poona, 1 in Pioneers Course Nahan, 1 in 1st Preliminary Course at Bhopal; 2 in Short Course for Squadron Company Commanders at Jaipur and in 1st Preliminary P. T. Course at the Southern Command Gymnasium, Poona.
- General.** At the 3rd annual Military Tournament held at Ajmer in January, 1930, the Battalion won the Football and Athletic Challenge Shields for the third time.

### State Military Band.

- Strength & Expenditure** The strength of the band was 43 and the cost was Rs. 35,554 against Rs. 45,201 in the preceding year. The Jazz Band consisting of one violinist, 1 Pianist, and 1 Banjoist, was also charged to the Military Band.

### Military Station Hospital.

- General Health & Treatment.** The general health of the troops during the year was satisfactory. The total number of indoor patients admitted into the Hospital was 629 of whom 604 were cured, 5 died and 20 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The average daily out-door attendance was 32.
- Expenditure.** The cost of the Hospital amounted to Rs. 22,685 as against Rs. 19,360 in the last year.

### Military Grass Farms Department.

The receipts and issue of grass during the year were as under:—

Receipts & issue of  
grass.

Balance in hand from the last year	..	...	2,13,387 Mds.
Produced during the year	..	..	1,35,875 ..
Issued for consumption.	..	..	3,49,262 Mds. 99,186. ..
Reserve stacked at various farms and depots	..	..	2,50,076 Mds.

The expenditure came to Rs. 1,16,990 and receipts amounted to Rs. 1,01,017 during the year as against Rs. 1,16,880 and Rs. 92,253 respectively during the preceding year. The rate of the sale of grass was Rs. 1-1 per maund as in the last year.

Expenditure &  
Receipts.

The boundaries of Hariara and Kharda Jors were demarcated during the year.

Jors.

### Irregular Forces.

The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 22,773 as against Rs. 22,572 during the preceding year. The forces consisted of 18 Imtiazies and Ahmednagries, 8 Najiban Captains, Killedar, Assistant Killedar, one clerk and two officers of the late Sumer forces.

### P o l i c e .

The total sanctioned strength of the Police Force during the year compared with that in the preceding year was as under:—

Strength.

				1928-29	1929-30
Officers	..	..	..	151	151
Rank & file (Foot)	..	..	..	1,594	1,594
"	"	(mounted)	..	923	925
				2,668	2,670

The total cost of maintenance of the Police Department amounted to Rs. 8,68,900 as against Rs. 8,69,600 in the preceding year. Further details are given in Appendix IV.

Cost.

	Discipline.			1928-29	1929-30	Discipline.
No: dismissed	{	Officers	..	1	1	
	{	Men	..	94	46	
No: awarded lighter punishment.	{	Officers	..	56	123	
	{	Men	..	735	409	
Promoted for good work	..	..	..	75	124	
Rewarded monetarily	..	..	..	425	497	
Judicially punished	..	..	..	..	3	

In all, 20 men deserted the Force as against 7 in the last year and were punished under the Police Act. Fuller details will be found in Appendix V.



**Offences.**

The total number of cognisable offences reported and registered during the year was in all 1,709 as against 1,603 of the previous year. Of these, 1,450 cases were admitted and in 482 cases conviction was secured as against 1,347 admitted and 451 cases in which conviction was secured in the preceding year.

In all 1,597 persons were arrested during the year as against 1,711 of the previous year, of whom 21 were discharged by the Police, 1 died during enquiry, 667 were convicted, 400 acquitted or discharged and 508 were under-trial in the various courts during the year as against 12 discharged by the Police, 1 dying during enquiry, 610 convicted, 425 acquitted and 663 under-trial at the end of the previous year. Full details will be found in Appendix VIIa.

**Property Stolen and Recovered.**

The value of the property Stolen during the year was Rs. 1,50,435/2/3 as against that worth Rs. 1,16,117/14 stolen during the last year.

The property recovered valued at Rs. 77,412/9/6 as against Rs. 77,396/5/9 of the last year.

The proportion of the property recovered to that of stolen comes to about 51% as in the last year. Fuller details will be found in Appendix XVI.

**Licensing and Control of Motor Vehicles.**

During the year, 135 Motor Vehicles and 12 Motor Cycles were registered and 185 driving licenses were issued.

The total earnings for licensing and renewal of Motor Vehicles and driving licenses amounted to Rs. 11, 398/12 against Rs. 11,210 in the preceding year.

**Heinous offences.**

An analysis of the crime of the heinous nature reveals that the murders fell from 30 to 21 and dacoities rose from 3 to 4, while highway robberies rose from 21 to 28.

Of the 4 dacoities, one was committed by the Sirohi Bhils in the Jalore district. The accused were arrested and are being extradited from that State. The two offences committed in the Sojat district by the local criminals have been elucidated and the perpetrators have been convicted by the Courts, only one dacoity so far remained untraced. The increase in the crime during the year under review is due to the failure of monsoon and, consequently, of the crops in many of the districts.

**Working of the City Police.**

Below is given a comparative statement of the working of the City Police, Jodhpur.

			1928—29.	1929—30.
Cognizable offences reported and registered	..	..	116	139
Cases admitted .. ..	..	..	109	126
Cases sent up for trial .. ..	..	..	94	104
Cases that ended in conviction .. ..	..	..	45	56
Persons challaned .. ..	..	..	203	172
.. convicted .. ..	..	..	56	76
.. discharged .. ..	..	..	57	23
.. pending trial in Law Courts .. ..	..	..	80	73
Property stolen ... ..	..	..	10,400-3-0	16,859-15-3
Property recovered .. ..	..	..	14,285-0-0	9,630- 2-0

The statistics of the working of the Railway Police are as under:—

Working of the Railway Police.

	1928—29.	1929—30.
Cases reported .. .. .	57	57
Cases admitted .. .. .	55	56
Cases convicted .. .. .	39	43
Person arrested .. .. .	51	65
.. convicted .. .. .	44	37
.. discharged or acquitted .. .. .	4	22
.. undertrial .. .. .	3	6
Property stolen .. .. .	6,718-15-0	2,888-10-0
Property recovered .. .. .	4,851-5-0	2,279-14-3

In December 1929, Grasia Keria and Lakha of Sirohi took away a pair of bullocks belonging to one of the Grasia of Marwar. The Police party pursued them. Finding escape impossible, Keria fired and mortally wounded constable Wali Mohammad. The remaining members of the force captured them. Both the accused were challaned under Secs. 302 and 379 M. P. C. Since the Constable lost his life in the discharge of his duty, His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur granted a life pension of Rs. 7/- p. m. to the widow of the deceased constable.

Incidents of Special importance.

In March 1930, the Railway Police working on the Merta Road-Kuchaman Section arrested Mangia and Misria with contraband opium weighing 20 srs. and 6chh. Misria on close examination led the police to an uninhabited house in Jodhpur and a trunk containing 42 balls of opium was recovered. Both the accused were put on their trial. In May 1930, the Pali Police recovered 6 srs. and 2 ch. of contraband opium from Adia and Nenia of village Ranawas. The accused were challaned to stand their trial.

Some of the Baories of Merta district carried on systematic house-breaking. The Police arrested 22 accused who were responsible for a number of *wardats* and put them on trial. Property worth Rs. 1,221 out of Rs. 1,784/2/3 was recovered.

For some time past, two organised gangs of Minas and Bhambis were operating in the Godwar district. The Police arrested 18 hardened criminals who were responsible for not less than 38 offences. Most of the criminals were awarded long terms of imprisonment.

A case of public interest under the Sedition Law of the State was launched against Jai Narain Vyas, Anand Raj Surana and Bhanwar Lal Sharaf, members of the Marwar Hitkarni Sabha. The case was successful in the Law Courts and the accused were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

### Settlement of Criminal Tribes.

#### Strength.

The total number of registered members of the Criminal Tribes at the end of the Calendar year 1930, was 26,799 as against 27,427 of the previous year. The sub-joined table gives details of the population of the different Criminal Tribes:—

Name of Tribe.	1930.			
	Men.	Woman.	Children.	Total.
1. Baories .. ..	7,574	6,663	8,538	22,775
2. Sansies .. ..	384	308	494	1,186
3. Bagries .. ..	610	404	637	1,651
4. Naiks .. ..	6	4	13	23
5. Minas .. ..	329	247	433	1,009
6. Bhils .. ..	53	42	60	155
Total ..	8,956	7,668	10,175	26,799

For fuller details, please see Appendix XXVI. Of the 8,956 male adults 489 men as against 490 of the previous year, absented themselves from their residence and 43 were undergoing imprisonment in the Central Jail, Jodhpur. Of the rest, 4,949 were sole cultivators, 1,794 joint cultivators, 1,302 labourers and 25 worked as private servants.

#### Conviction.

196 persons were convicted during the year for absence without leave, while 34 were convicted for other offences as against 140 convicted for absence without leave and 34 convicted for other offences during the preceding year. The sentences awarded in the above convictions were as under:—

Terms of imprisonment.	1930.
More than one year ... ..	13
Between six months and one year ..	15
Between three months and six months	34
Under three months ... ..	30
Upto one month only ... ..	66
Corporal punishment ... ..	72
Total ...	230

#### Area under cultivation.

The area in possession of the Criminal Tribes during 1930 was 1,68,591/1 bighas as compared with 1,68,494/6 bighas of the previous year. Of this, 1,52,376/17 bighas was cultivated during the year.

The number of cattle owned by the Criminal tribes during the year was 30,462 as against 31,551 in the preceding year. The number of ploughs with them was 4,685 as against 4,824 of the previous year.

Live stock.

The total outstandings against the Criminal tribes amounting to Rs. 39,588/4 were written off under the orders of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

Debts.

The number of villages paying Chowkidari lag was 2,258, the same as in the last year.

Chowkidari Lag.

The lags recoverable amounted to Rs. 52,076/4/6 in cash and 59,809 mds. 9 srs. and 11 chh. in grain.

The total number of Chowkidars was 3,294.

479 Finger Print slips of the members of the Criminal Tribes were prepared during the year. 110 persons were released from Jail and sent to their respective places of settlement. Owing to the failure of crops, 204 persons were given temporary leave tickets with a view to facilitate their movements for better means of livelihood.

General.

### Judicial.

As in the last year, there were thirty Courts in the State, namely; 1 Chief Court, 3 District and Sessions Courts, 4 Judicial Superintendents' Courts in the four divisions of Sojat, Mallani, Sambhar and Phalodi, the City Kotwali and 21 Hakumats or Pargana Courts. Besides these, there were 2 Honorary Magistrates' Courts at Jodhpur each with the powers of a 3rd class Magistrate.

Number of State Courts.

Under orders of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, dated the 8th March, 1930, Pargana Jalore was transferred from the jurisdiction of Judicial Superintendent, Sojat Division, to that of Mallani Division.

Judicial Superintendents jurisdiction.

During the year, Thikana Lambia escheated to the Darbar and thus the number of Thikana Courts with judicial powers of 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates at the close of the year was 57. The Judicial powers of the Balunda Thikana were reduced from 1st to 2nd class owing to his slackness in exercising control over his subordinates.

Thikana Courts.

*Cases:*—The number of Criminal cases pending in the various Criminal Courts in the State at the commencement of the year was 535, and 2,907 fresh cases were instituted during the year as against 347 and 2,883 respectively in the previous year. Of the total, 3,442 cases, 2,744 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 698 cases on 30th September, 1930.

Criminal Justice.

*Accused:*—In these cases, 7,940 accused were involved including the balance of the preceding year. Of these, 13,33 were convicted, 4,692 were acquitted or discharged, 92 were declared insane, 35 died during the trial, leaving 1,788 accused awaiting trial at the close of the year as against 1,463 convicted, 4,234 acquitted or discharged, 27 declared insane, and 12 having died during the trial, leaving 1,969 accused awaiting trial during the preceding year.

**Murder Cases.**

The opening balance of murder cases was 18, and 32 fresh cases were instituted during the year. Of these 50 cases, 38 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 12 cases at the close of the year, as against 46 instituted, and 38 disposed of, during the preceding year. In these cases, 2 accused were awarded capital punishment, 25 were awarded rigorous imprisonment, 51 were acquitted or discharged, 2 were declared insane, and 4 died during trial, leaving 64 persons awaiting trial at the close of the year.

**Dacoity Cases.**

Eight cases were committed for trial and all were disposed of during the year as against 3 cases committed and disposed of during the preceding year. The persons apprehended numbered 32, of whom 25 were convicted and awarded rigorous imprisonment and 7 were acquitted or discharged.

**Robbery Cases.**

13 robbery cases were pending trial at the beginning of the year, and 21 cases were committed during the year, as against 13 and 39 cases of the preceding year. Of these, 32 cases were disposed of, as against 39 cases during the preceding year, leaving a balance of 2 cases pending disposal at the close of the year. In these cases, 51 persons were apprehended, of whom 19 were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 26 were acquitted or discharged, 2 were declared insane and 4 remained pending trial at the close of the year, as against 73 apprehended, 49 convicted, 12 acquitted or discharged, 2 having died during trial and 10 remaining pending trial during the previous year.

For fuller details, Appendix VII(b) and VIII may be seen.

**Criminal Appeals.**

In the Criminal Appellate Courts, *viz.* Chief Court and the 3 Sessions Courts, 845 appeal applications were filed during the year, of which 8 cases were rejected 765 disposed of and 72 remained pending at the close of the year as against 919 appeals filed, 20 rejected and 783 disposed of in the preceding year. Of the disposals, in 476 cases sentences were confirmed, in 99 cases modified, in 126 cases reversed, in 3 cases proceedings quashed and in 61 cases further enquiry was ordered. For further details, Appendix IX may be referred to.

**Civil Justice.**

The year under report opened with 4,743 civil suits, and 7,499 suits were instituted during the year. Of the total 12,192 suits, 6,859 suits were disposed of as against 6,386 suits of the preceding year, leaving a balance of 5,333 suits at the close year. The total value of the suits to be disposed of was Rs. 18,32,887 of which suits of the value of Rs. 17,64,933 were disposed of. Of the suits disposed of, 1,514 suits were decided *ex parte*, 1,862 suits were compromised, 654 suits were struck off the file and 2,829 suits were otherwise disposed of. The average duration of a civil suit was 10 months and 8 days as against 11 months and 12 days in the preceding year. For further details, Appendix X may be seen.

**Civil Appeals.**

At the beginning of the year, 509 appeals were pending in the various appellate courts and 1,571 appeals were filed during the year, as against 446 and 1,461 of the preceding year. Of the total 2,080 appeals, 1,548 appeals were disposed of, as against 1,398 disposed of last year, out of a total of 1,907, leaving a balance of 532 appeals at the close of the year. The value involved in all the appeals was Rs. 3,89,165 as against Rs. 1,48,098/- of the preceding year. Of the disposals in 771 cases decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed, in 305 cases reversed, in 196 cases amended, 202 cases remanded for retrial and 74 cases compromised or otherwise disposed. Appendix XI contains further details.

The number of applications pending for execution of decrees in the various Courts of the State at the commencement of the year was 2,466 and 4,792 fresh applications were filed during the year. Of the total 7,258 applications of the value of Rs. 39,02,551. 4,351 applications valued at Rs. 15,96,235/- were disposed of, leaving 2,907 applications in hand at the close of the year. Of these applications, 1,384 have been pending for less than six months, 715 for less than a year, 433 for less than one year and six months and 375 for more than one year and six months. For further particulars, Appendix XII be referred to.

Execution of Decrees.

7 murder cases from the Chief Court were submitted to Sri Darbar for Orders. In 6 cases, sentences passed by the Chief Court were confirmed and in one case reversed.

References and Orders of Sri Darbar.

The sub-joined table contains an analysis of the accused surrendered and received by the State during the year.—

Extradition.

NAMES.				Number of accused surrendered by the Jodhpur State to	Number of accused surrendered to Jodhpur State by
British India	..	..	..	17	10
Native States	..	..	..	13	9
Total ..				30	19

38 cases were pending on 30th September, 1929 before the Marwar-Jaisalmer Joint Court, and 6 fresh cases were instituted during the year. Of the total 44 cases, 4 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 40 cases at the close of the year.

Marwar-Jaisalmer Joint Court.

### Tribute Department.

At the commencement of the year 34 Succession cases were pending and 33 fresh cases were instituted during the year. Of the total 67 cases, 37 were disposed of, leaving 30 cases pending at the close of the year.

Succession Cases.

Of 90 *Kabulayat* cases, 58 were disposed of and the closing balance was 32.

The opening balance of *Patta* cases was 50, institutions during the year 101, and disposals 98, leaving a closing balance of 53 cases at the end of the year.

17 cases for the issue of *Betalbi Sanads* (exemption from Hakumat cesses) were pending at the beginning of the year, fresh institutions numbered 26 and disposals 14, leaving a balance of 29 cases at the close of the year.

31 Miscellaneous cases relating to disputes between Jagirdars regarding possession of villages, unlawful possession over villages, colonization of new *Kheras* and breach of *Hukamnama* rules were pending at the commencement of the year, 25 cases were instituted during the year and 14 disposed of, leaving a closing balance of 42 cases.

**Rangka-Pecha Committee.**

To evolve definite principles or rules governing the presentation of a turban to a Jagirdar on the demise of his predecessor, a Committee was formed last year. Record extending over the last 50 years has been collected. The Committee's report will be ready for submission during the next year.

**Receipts.**

Notwithstanding the poor rainfall and the visitation of locusts, the total receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 9,20,523 as compared to Rs. 9,12,737 as detailed in the subjoined table.—

Particulars.					1928-29.	1929-30.
Rekh	..	..	..	..	3,41,730	3,53,884
Chakri	..	..	..	..	4,23,281	4,43,404
Vaccination Fee	..	..	..	..	10,343	10,041
Hukamnama	..	..	..	..	1,01,877	77,051
Patta Dastoor	..	..	..	..	17,177	12,891
Nazar Dastoor	..	..	..	..	14,341	20,396
Levy of Chakri	..	..	..	..	1,059	863
Map Fee	..	..	..	..	148	484
Interest and fine, etc.	..	..	..	..	2,781	1,509
Total					9,12,737	9,20,523

The expenditure during the year under report came up to Rs. 29,679 as against 19,161 in the preceding year, the increase being due to several new appointments in consequence of the reorganisation of the Department during the year and the amalgamation of Hazuri Daftar with the Tribute Department.

**Outstandings.**

For the period ending Samvat 1985, approximately Rs. 50,12,294 were outstanding against the Jagirdars of the State. In commemoration of the auspicious occasion of the Foundation Stone-laying Ceremony of the New Palace, His Highness the Maharaja Salib Bahadur was pleased to grant remission of all Tribute arrears in excess of the recurrent demand for five years outstanding against the Jagirdars holding estates of the scheduled Rekh of 1,000 and below, as stated in the Chapter I of the Report. These remissions reduced the outstandings upto the end of Samvat 1986 to Rs. 45,22,200.

**Jagir Levies.**

15 footmen of the Jagir militia not commuted to cash continued to serve at the Zenana Deorhi and Kapron-ka-Kothar as before.

### Court of Wards.

**Number of estates under Court of Wards.**

At the beginning of the year under report, there were 124 estates under the management of the Court of Wards, 10 were released and 9 were newly-taken under management during the year. Thus, at the close of the year, 123 estates were under the Court of Wards.

